

TWO VICTIMS OF MOVING DAY.



GROVER CLEVELAND.



MRS. CLEVELAND.

The Second Administration Of Grover Cleveland.

Important Events That Have Punctuated American History Since March 4, 1893.

From the Philadelphia Times. In the future ages a Tacitus or a Hallam will tell the story of the American people, and not the least interesting chapter of that history will be the narrative of the political and social events of the second administration of Grover Cleveland as president of the United States. This country as yet has known no more stormy administration—in the time of peace—since that of Jackson. If then, in Buchanan's time the scene was thrilling, but there was a single string to harp upon. Party spirit was rampant in Grant's time, but there was only a single issue then. Now there is not only party spirit but faction, and faction as pronounced as that developed at Charleston in 1850.

It would be difficult to determine at this reading which is "paramount" in our politics—foreign affairs or domestic policies. Suddenly the Monroe doctrine has become as prominent as the tariff question, and the currency problem scarce precedes the plan of general arbitration of international disputes. Indeed, it sometimes seems as though the world has lived longer since the siege of Sebastopol than it had lived from the field of Hastings to the field of Waterloo.

The following is a brief review of the chief events of a legislative, administrative and social nature that have engaged the attention of the American people since March 4, 1893:

In 1895 President Cleveland convened Congress in extraordinary session August 7. His message to the two houses was confined to the one subject—the currency, or coinage. He strenuously recommended the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, known as the Sherman silver law, under the terms of which the treasury was required to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion every month, paying the market price thereof, and issuing in payment thereof treasury notes of the United States.

A bill to that effect was promptly reported and provoked a most acrimonious debate in the house of representatives. The Democrats in congress were torn by faction and the Republicans were not united. Under the operation of a special order reported from the committee on rules, the house passed the bill and it went to the senate for concurrence. In the latter body it was debated for weeks, during which time many proposals of compromise were made and all rejected, and on November 1 the president had the satisfaction of approving a bill embodying his suggestions. It was the first and the last time he has had that satisfaction during his present tenure, where the legislation involved a political issue of a financial nature.

A few weeks later congress met in regular session. The ways and means committee early reported the tariff legislation known as the Wilson bill. One of the most brilliant debates in the annals of congress, the measure, amended by the incorporation of the income tax feature, passed the house, early in February, 1894. It was exhaustively debated in the senate and radically amended. Finally, in the August following, it became a law without the approval of the executive. It satisfied neither the doctrinaire nor the opportunist, and never had a real friend. Before it was a year old the Supreme court decided the income tax feature unconstitutional, and so the treasury was deprived of large revenues expected to be derived from that source.

In 1893 the fund of gold in the Treasury reserved for the redemption of the United States notes fell below the \$100,000,000 mark, and the Treasury issued \$50,000,000 ten-year 5 per cent. bonds, dated February 1, 1894. They realized to the government \$58,633,295 in gold. In November following another issue of like amount of the same class of bonds was made, which realized to the Treasury \$58,538,591 in gold. In February, 1895, the redemption fund was again depleted and the administration determined to replenish the gold reserve. To that end a contract was made with a syndicate of bankers, under the terms of which 2,500,000 ounces of gold coin were purchased and for which United States four per cent. thirty-year bonds were paid amounting to the sum of \$22,515,400. The American congress has rarely presented a more dramatic scene than when the message of the president announcing that \$16,000,000 of interest could be saved by making the bonds read "gold" was read by the clerk. The proposition was scornfully rejected.

Another sale of \$100,000,000 of 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds was made through popular subscriptions invited in January, 1896. The total amount of bonds issued since March 4, 1893, for the protection of the gold reserve amounts to \$22,315,400, for which the Treasury received \$23,454,256.74 in gold.

When Congress met in regular session in December the fall elections had resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Republican faction in both the Senate and the House. The administration could scarce muster a score of supporters in the two chambers. The bond sales were assailed with a violence unprecedented in debate since reconstruction was the issue. The silver men declared that as long as the gold standard of value was adhered to the money changers could force a sale of bonds whenever it was to their interest to do so, the sound money Republicans, while not condemning the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, declared that it was rendered necessary solely by reason of the fact that the new tariff law had not provided sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the government, while the administration forces took the position that as long as the currency known as "greenbacks" and "Sherman notes" was outstanding the Treasury would be raised of its gold whenever it became available to export elsewhere. Not since the days of the great Jacksonian battles in Congress, the days of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Wright, Walker and Evans, has a more exhaustive debate been had on the financial question than during the three sessions of this Congress. Nothing was done. Faction took care of that. Attempts to reform the banking system were laughed at.

The Fifty-fourth congress convened in regular session December 2, 1895, and on the 26th day of that month an emergency tariff measure, known as the Dingley bill, passed the house of representatives. It was to remain in force until August, 1898, and provided for additional revenues by duties on wool and sugar. It also made a horizontal increase of duties in over a dozen other schedules. In the senate the finance committee reported a substitute for the bill providing for the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Thus the issue was made for the approaching political campaign.

hension of war between the two great English-speaking people. Army and navy chiefs were delighted, while stock exchanges were in a panic. Congress promptly passed a bill creating the Venezuela boundary commission, which held its meetings in Washington and collected a great mass of testimony bearing on the subject. The commission is composed of very eminent unprejudiced in debate since reconstruction was the issue. The silver men declared that as long as the gold standard of value was adhered to the money changers could force a sale of bonds whenever it was to their interest to do so, the sound money Republicans, while not condemning the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, declared that it was rendered necessary solely by reason of the fact that the new tariff law had not provided sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the government, while the administration forces took the position that as long as the currency known as "greenbacks" and "Sherman notes" was outstanding the Treasury would be raised of its gold whenever it became available to export elsewhere. Not since the days of the great Jacksonian battles in Congress, the days of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Wright, Walker and Evans, has a more exhaustive debate been had on the financial question than during the three sessions of this Congress. Nothing was done. Faction took care of that. Attempts to reform the banking system were laughed at.

In March, 1896, after a virulent debate the House of Representatives adopted a resolution censuring Thomas F. Bayard, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, for public utterances with respect to the Cuban question. In June, 1895, the President issued a proclamation announcing civil disturbances in the Island of Cuba, and declaring the neutrality of the United States in the struggle between the Cuban insurgents and the Spanish Crown. Since then Cuba has been a fruitful theme of debate in both houses of Congress, but no definite action has yet been had.

The State department has concluded a convention with Great Britain whereby it is agreed to arbitrate the disagreement over the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia. This became a matter of grave import when it was ascertained that the title to immense regions of gold-bearing territory was involved.

In January, 1896, congress expressed abhorrence of the Armenian outrages with which the powers of Europe have had so much difficulty in dealing. Perhaps the most important work of the State department during the administration is a treaty providing for the general arbitration of all international disputes, negotiated with Great Britain, now pending in the senate.

During the summer of 1894 there were the most formidable and extensive labor disturbances in the city of Chicago the country has known since the great labor riots of 1877. Early in July the present issued his proclamation commanding strikers to disperse. The following day he supplemented it with another proclamation, particularly directed against the United States mails and interstate commerce, and commanding them to disperse. To enforce his proclamation he ordered a post of the regular army in Chicago, and the presence of the troops had the desired effect. The strikers of Illinois resented this action of the president, and it became a very important issue in the campaign of 1896.

In January, 1894, the president issued a proclamation in conformity to an act of congress creating Utah a state of the Union. In February, 1894, the president approved the act repealing the various acts commonly called the Federal Election laws. Probably it was the closing scene of the great drama that opened in 1861.

During the present administration the World's Fair was held in Chicago. It was universally recognized as the greatest event of an industrial nature created by modern civilization. It was followed by the California Mid-Winter exposition, at San Francisco, and by the Southern exposition, at Atlanta. In the near future the Tennessee Centennial exposition will be held at Nashville.

Very extensive additions have been made to the navy the past four years, and today this country is a first-class naval power. A detailed statement of these additions would be quite tedious. Great improvements have also been made in harbor and coast defenses. But these latter involve secrets known only to engineers.

Under several orders of the president 8,184 places in the public service have been affected by the extension of the civil service rules since March 4, 1893. In May, 1894, occurred that comedy that was suggestive of the greatest of tragedies—the Coxey invasion. It might have had momentous consequences.

November, 1893, the president approved the Chinese exclusion act, known as the Great Wall. The centennial of the laying of the cornerstone of the capitol building was appropriately commemorated September 18, 1895.

Several attempts have been made to adjust the relations of the government to the Central and Union Pacific railroads, but all proved futile. Steps are now being taken to enforce the government lien.

From the New York Sun. We have no "lower strata" in our society; no social gradations which are fixed and unchangeable, and therefore properly so designated.

Was Abraham Lincoln in a "lower stratum"? He was the son of a poor carpenter in Kentucky, a rather shabby and shiftless man, and in the rough Indiana neighborhood to which the family moved "there was absolutely nothing."

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SONS OF NASSAU DINE AND SING

(Continued from Page 1)

Cambridge. There was, he said, in this country a vast field for the scholastic lawyer and jurist, men of combined literary and legal attainments, but of whom we have but one real representative, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts, son of the author of that name. He was a literary judicial scientist.

A school of historical and philosophical jurisprudence was what Dr. Patten hoped for. The United States unlike England is in need of men who in times of crisis can grapple with weighty internal or international topics and reach conclusions that will be received as absolutely correct judgment. He cited as instances, the financial question, the policy indicated in the proposed arbitrary treaty. Men, no school would shape policies which in this enlightened period would not develop hatred or war with another country which to us is one in blood, in law, in language, in literature, in religion.

BATTLE FLAG BE FURLED. Dr. Patten's hope for a higher jurisprudence was an accompaniment of the great man who passed amid a multitude of far greater hardship than those which are now about the "lower strata." His home was comfortable, and only the slight force was obtained by the family, and not any too much of that. Food and conveniences which the poorest of the New York poor now regard as necessities for existence, were unknown to Abraham Lincoln up to the time when he reached manhood; and long afterward he lived a life of deprivation greater than that of the poor for whom clap-net newspapers are getting up soap houses in New York. He was a "hard man," a rail-splitter, a hand on a flat-iron, a clerk in a little country store. Lincoln had a hard time of it, a terribly hard time; but he did not squeal out "the people have done almost nothing for me," but he went on by philanthropy; but got up by his own struggles, and would have benefited us in his own suggestion that his stratum "was so low that he needed to be lifted out of it by main force exerted by other people."

The experience of Abraham Lincoln was the experience of the great mass of the people of this country at that time. They did not waste their time in fretting over the dining room and he made them and went to work to improve them. From that stout, self-reliant, valiant souls sprang the stock which now makes this country and makes it unconquerable.

THE TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE. It Was Truly, But It Overtook This Kansas Baggageman at Last. From the Kansas City Journal.

Station Agent Cotton, of the Missouri Pacific at Ottawa, has probably been thoroughly cured of the habit of tossing trunks around as though he had a truck against their owners. For several weeks Mr. Cotton's wife had been visiting with her mother in Missouri. She came home the other day without announcing her coming, and when her husband was jerking baggage out of the car onto a depot truck he had no suspicion that "Here is a heavy one," said the baggage-man, as he trundled a big trunk to the door.

"I should say so," responded Cotton, as he tugged at the trunk and edged it along where it would slide down on the truck. "Don't be in a hurry, anyway, and tries to put a freight car load into one piece of baggage!" with which he viciously toppled the trunk over and let it fall with a smash on the platform.

That night the first thing his wife said to him was, "Now, Tom, make the drayman handle my trunk awful careful, for it is filled with fruit jars, which mamma put up for us."

The next morning despair had its abiding place in the Cotton family, for it was discovered that the trunk which Tom had smashed belonged to his wife, and no less than forty-two fruit jars had been broken and their contents spilled, while Mrs. Cotton's blue silk waist, which she had taken along for the Missouri girls' football game, was nothing less than a sight to behold.

GENIUS AND INSANITY. No Widely Disparate That We Are Not Justified in Saying They Are Allied. From the Popular Science Monthly.

It is true that between famous men—the so-called geniuses—and the insane many resemblances may be traced. Nevertheless, they are, as we have seen, mere resemblances, not real affinities. Just as every symptom of mental distress has its analogue in insanity, so, too, is every act of genius, and every act of insanity, the result of the same mental action being higher in the average man, the states analogous to morbid symptoms here come some more markedly.

Genius resembles insanity as gold resembles brass. The similarity is merely in appearance. When we go deeper into the facts we find the two states so widely disparate that we are not justified in saying that they are allied; still less, with Moore, that genius is a morbid condition.

Finally, let the fact be considered that most of the great men, both in art and in science, were misunderstood by their contemporaries, and were only appreciated after they were dead. In recognition of this truth, Goethe pronounced that a genius is in touch with his century only by virtue of his defects, and in so far as he shares the weakness of his times. The genius of the truly great man outstrips, with its great wing strokes, the rest of the flock. Those who cannot keep up with him cannot comprehend him. They are puzzled at first, and finally set him down as a fool. In short, they confound genius and insanity.

DATE HAS BEEN CHANGED. Grand Council of Young Men's Institute Will Meet Last of August. A special session of the board of grand directors of the Young Men's Institute of the Pennsylvania Jurists Institute was held in this city yesterday in the rooms of John Boyle O'Reilly council, No. 135, situated in the old Second National Bank building.

The session was presided over by H. Gilman, Carbonate, grand president; M. J. Kelly, Pittsburg, grand secretary; C. H. Adams, Altoona, grand treasurer; W. H. Gillespie, Pittsburg, grand lecturer and organizer, and the following members of the board: M. J. Donahoe, Scranton, president of J. Keough, New York city; J. P. McDonald, Carbonate; T. P. McCormick, Forest City; Robert E. O'Reilly, Scranton; T. J. Carroll, Scranton.

The session was called by the chairman of the board of grand directors, M. J. Donahoe, for the purpose of considering the advisability of changing the date of the state convention scheduled for May, in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia societies and others throughout the state believe it would be better to hold the convention in September, which has been the customary time for holding it and made requests upon the board of grand directors to rescind its action in changing the time to May. This was done and Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 fixed as the time for the 1897 session.

The directors were in session yesterday from 3 o'clock until 6.30. In addition to dealing with the convention date they transacted considerable routine business. In the evening the visiting members of the board were informally entertained by their local brethren.

FACTORYVILLE MAN TOUCHED. Two Well-Dressed Strangers, He Says, Picked His Pocket. Tavern Keeper D. L. Howell, of Factoryville, came to town last night in quest of two chaps, who, he claimed, played him shirty to the tune of \$35 yesterday afternoon.

About 2 o'clock, he says, two well-dressed strangers came to his place and engaged him to drive them to Dalton, a distance of two and one-half miles. He wanted to send one of his men along, but they insisted on having him for their driver, and after some protesting gave in and agreed to go along. Arrived at Dalton they tendered him a \$5 bill in payment for the ride.

When he got to Dalton he picked up a pocket book to make change. He discovered that he was moneyless, but supposing he had left his wallet at home, thought nothing of it and after changing the five dollars in a saloon and pocketing \$3 of it for his fare, returned home. Arrived there he forthwith looked for his pocketbook, but it was not to be found in any of the places that he was wont to secrete it.

This set him to thinking and before he had thought to any great extent he recalled for certain that he had the pocketbook with him in his trousers pocket when he started out to drive the well-dressed strangers to Dalton. It did not take much more thought to convince him that they had picked his pocket, and so sure was he of it that he came on to Scranton hoping to run across them.

He described them to the police at headquarters as follows: One of them was 4 feet 11 inches tall, dark, thin, with black hair and mustache, and wore a dark brown overcoat. The other was 5 feet 8 inches tall, heavy set, light complexion, clean shaven and attired in brown overcoat and dark trousers.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION. From the Philadelphia Ledger. It is to be hoped that the legislature will speedily correct the defects of the present compulsory education act so that it may be executed without further friction. Its leaning was more and more toward a nobler manhood and a better citizenship.

H. H. Welles, Jr., '82, of Wilkes-Barre, in response to the toast, "Our Sub-Lunatic Viget," was extremely witty. He kept his hearers convulsed with laughter during the dining room and he made in telling why he had not prepared a speech. Dr. Patten, Dr. McLeod and the other who add "D. D." to their names, lost their gravity and melted under such a speech as might have been made on one of the jovial nights in years gone by.

W. E. Plumley '76, of this city, responded to "The Old and the New." His effort was a brief but thoughtful dissertation on the high moral and broader intellectual tour of the new Nassau. His leaning was more and more toward a nobler manhood and a better citizenship.

H. H. Welles, Jr., '82, of Wilkes-Barre, in response to the toast "The Tiger," a few moments before concluding the dining room and he made that his excuse for his brief comment upon the university's prowess.

MR. GUNSTER'S RESPONSE. "The Younger Alumni" was the toast to which W. E. Gunster '94, of this city, responded. His remarks were in reference to the disposition of the younger element to perpetuate the feeling of college pride and be its faithful ally. The oldest graduates in this region is Rev. Dr. H. H. Welles, '44, of Wilkes-Barre, who in his response to the toast "Princeton Seminary" talked in a reminiscent way of President John MacLean, deceased, and of the old halls and times. His remarks were heartily applauded.

The songs of the evening were the Triangle song, "New Jersey-e-e," "The Orange and the Black," "The Pope" and "Old Nassau."

It was 11 o'clock when the dinner ended.

INDUSTRIOUS LACKAWANNA LADS. Full Rebate for Labor Allowed on the Reformatory Bill. Lackawanna's bill from the Huntingdon reformatory for 1897 was received yesterday by the county commissioners from the managers of the institution, Samuel McCamant, A. G. Morria and Alexander Post. It amounts to \$6,000, which represents a 217 1/2 days maintenance at 20 cents a day. Credit is given for \$65.19 for labor performed by the Lackawanna inmates. This shows that all our colony at this institution worked steadily, as the full rebate of 10 per cent. is given.

There are at present eight boys from this region in the reformatory, not counting Charles Burke, the little colored lad sent there Wednesday. These eight are Albert Gurd, William Joyce, Joseph Soligo, John Norton, August Schultz, Jacob Smith, John Green and George Traub.

THE TRUTH WELL STATED. From the Tunkhannock Republican. The American people are disgusted with reading day after day accounts of the burbery of the Cubans by the blood-thirsty Spaniards, and are becoming a trifle out of patience with the United States government that it does not take some step which will put a veto on such inhuman outrages in a country but a step from us.

ASK FOR THE BOOKLET ON "LIGHT AND BURN" CROWN CROWN OIL. GIVES THE BEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD AND IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE FOR SALE BY THE ATLANTIC REFINING CO SCRANTON STATION.

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What Sarah Burnhard says

"77" FOR GRIP

La Grippe is epidemic in nearly all parts of America. That it is not so fatal as in 1889 is largely due to the universal use of Dr. Humphreys' "77," the only Specific ever discovered for the prevention and cure of Grip.

Taken early, cut it short promptly. Taken during its prevalence, pre-occupies the system and prevents its invasion. Taken while suffering, relief is speedy and cure certain.

"77" cures stubborn COLDS that "hang on" and do not yield to treatment. Relieves in a few hours—cures in a few days.

Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free. A small bottle of pleasant pellets, fits your vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25 cents, or five for \$1. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS. MATCHLESS IN EVERY FEATURE. CALIFORNIA. Tour to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave New York and Philadelphia March 27, returning on regular trains within nine months. Pullman berth and meals on special train, and other four features. New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, or Altoona, to San Francisco, 800, in addition to regular first-class one-way or Pacific Coast excursion tickets.

FLORIDA. Jacksonville tour, will leave New York and Philadelphia by special train March 3, 1897, returning by regular trains until May 3, 1897. Rate covering transportation both ways and meals and Pullman accommodations, \$20.00 from New York, and \$18.00 from Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON. Tours, each covering a period of three days, will leave New York and Philadelphia March 11, April 1 and 23 and May 11, 1897. Rates, including transportation and two days' accommodation at the best Washington hotels, \$10.00 from New York, and \$12.00 from Philadelphia.

OLD POINT COMFORT TOURS. RETURNING DIRECT OR VIA RICHMOND AND WASHINGTON. Will leave New York and Philadelphia March 18 and April 15, 1897.



MANSFIELD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. Intellectual and practical training for teachers. Three courses of study besides preparatory. Special attention given to preparation for college. Students admitted to best colleges on certificate. Thirty graduates pursuing further studies last year. Great prizes for special studies in art and music. Model school of three hundred pupils. Corps of sixteen teachers and instructors with attendance furnished at an average cost to normal students of \$12.00 per year. Fall term, Aug. 28. Winter term, Dec. 2. Spring term, March 16. Students admitted to classes at any time. For catalogue, containing full information, apply to S. H. ALBRO, Principal, Mansfield Pa.

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